

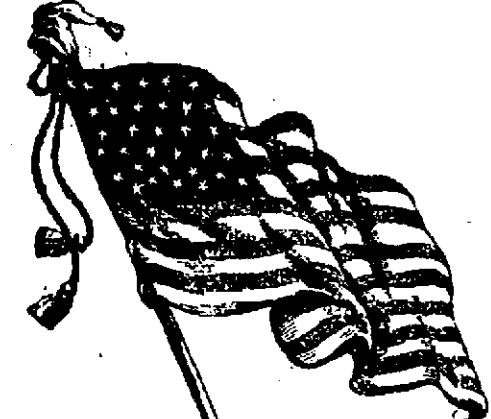
The Daily Gazette

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Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Gallantry of Wisconsin Regiments.

The Wisconsin regiments in Gen. Grant's army are noted for their gallantry. The 11th, 14th and 17th have been highly commended, and the list of wounded at Black River bridge and before Vicksburg confirms the statement. The 14th and 17th suffered the most; the latter it is said, lost in killed and wounded one quarter of its number in the battle of Friday.

The Situation at Vicksburg.

The news from Vicksburg is to Tuesday last. Gen. Grant is strengthening his position in front and rear, and the batteries are pounding away at the enemy. Their forts are very strong, and it will take some time to reduce them. We have nothing later from Johnston. While he is gathering an army reinforcements will be sent to Grant. Banks is reported to have crossed the Mississippi to the rear and northward of Port Hudson, so that the enemy there will be unable to unite with Johnston.

The latter has but one line of railroad to bring in his men and supplies, and it will require considerable time to accumulate much of a force. In the mean time Grierson will trouble him as well as the cavalry at Corinth. We do not apprehend much danger to Gen. Grant from Johnston. The country between Vicksburg and the Big Black is well calculated for defence, and Grant has a short and safe communication with his base of supplies. The news to-day is not by any means discouraging.

From Gen. Grant's Army.

(Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.)

IN THE ARMY OF VICKSBURG,
May 24, 1863.

To-day has been a day of excitement and battle. I have been in the saddle, visiting hospitals and examining the progress of the fight from early day until dark, and I am in no mood to expatiate largely upon its terrible incidents. It began to whither at dark yesterday that to-day at 10 o'clock Gen. Grant would order a charge along the line. The division and brigade was to select its *vis a vis*, and a vigorous and determined attempt made to obtain possession of the rebel fortifications. All night long the gunboats and mortars bombarded the city. It was thought the demoralization occasioned by dropping these exploding missiles into the devoted city would hasten its surrender, but its capture appears as distant as ever.

Early this morning, in accordance with the programme laid down by the general commanding, every piece of ordnance in the army was planted upon the hills opposite the fortifications—a line of artillery several miles in extent, and at a given signal opened in full chorus upon the rebel intrenchments. This was "moving upon the enemy's works" with a vengeance. One hundred and fifty cannon belching forth their fiery thunder, might well create dismay in the beleaguered city.

It is impossible to convey any adequate impression of the terrible grandeur and sublimity of the sight. I counted the reports during five minutes, after the cannonade was in progress an hour, and they numbered one hundred and forty-five. They were no more numerous than those during the hour previous. Between half past eight and ten o'clock, at least two thousand rounds were fired. The shells exploded inside the works and outside of them. Sometimes they burst in mid-air and dropped their fragments over the occupants; at others they struck the embankment, exploded and tore out large fissures, through which a squad of soldiers could have marched. Several shots entered the embrasures of the fort opposite which I made my observations, and exploding, tore every neighboring object into shreds.

There was a little battery on a hill a little to my right which did wonderful execution. Further to the right a heavy siege gun poured a heavy enfilading fire across the top of the embankment of one of the larger forts, and cleared it of its occupants. The loss of the enemy from exploding shells must have been considerable—how considerable is of course beyond estimation. There were many notable regiments, because, perhaps, they did not choose to waste their ammunition, or that their guns were loaded with grape and canister in anticipation of a charge. Occasional shots would, however, come booming over the gin house where I was taking observations, frightening us, but doing no damage. This heavy cannonade was continued until ten o'clock, when all at once we heard the sharp rattle of musketry, and looking directly before us we discovered a brigade of infantry in the act of charging a rebel fort.

Slowly at first, then quickening into a run, they crossed the crest of the hill under a murderous fire from the earthworks, and a double charge of grape and canister from the rebel artillery. No mortal man could withstand the terrible tempest, and they were forced to fall on their faces and let it pass by. Skirmishing and firing continued on both sides for an hour, when our men were forced to fall back behind the crest, and await a more favorable opportunity for assault. Subsequently a charge was again made, and they succeeded in getting close to the ditch surrounding the works, and planting their banners there. Surrounding the fort was a ditch ten feet deep, surrounded on its outer edge by rows of palings over which it was almost impossible to pass, and when passed, the bottom of the ditch was 20 feet below the top of the embankments. A few of the men fell over these palings, and it became necessary to dig them out before they could be released. The enemy could not fire at them, for as often as a man showed his head above the parapets a dozen bullets from as many sharpshooters were sent whistling about his ears. Several attempted to fire

their guns, but scarcely raised their heads fairly in view before they fell back dead or wounded.

Gen. Carr's division succeeded in taking one of the rebel forts, some say two. The 22d Iowa is entitled to the credit of being the first regiment entering the rebel works. They planted their flag there, and there it waves yet. The charge is said by those who witnessed it to have been a miracle of valor. Col. Stone, of that regiment, led the charge, and was seriously wounded.

The 22d with the 21st and 23d and 11th Wisconsin, was concerned in the famous charge upon the entrenchments at Black River Bridge, which resulted so gloriously. They lost few men then, less than either of the other regiments engaged, because they occupied a position in the reserve. They supported the charging line, and pressed closely after them. To-day they led the charge, and gallantly did they do it. The regiment is decimated. I do not dare to say how many are killed and wounded. The latter I shall obtain to-morrow, the former when the regiment is withdrawn from the front and I can see the commanding officers.

At the same time the charge was made here, Osterhaus, Logan, Ransom, Steele, Tuttle, and other division commanders occupying different points of the line, made similar assaults. No earthwork was spared, except on the left by Osterhaus. Steele and Blair made a most energetic attempt to take the works opposite them, and failed, losing a large number in killed and wounded.

In the afternoon Logan and Ransom attempted to storm a formidable fortification opposite the centre, and brought their men up closely to the foot of the fortifications, but were compelled to fall back with a fearful list of killed and wounded.

In Ransom's charge, the 11th and 72d Illinois and the 14th and 17th Wisconsin played a most conspicuous and honorable part. The 11th is always brave; it has a reputation which cannot be called in question; it has been proven on too many battle fields. The 72d was a new regiment and untried. They have passed through the fire and come out pure gold. Lieut. Col. Wright led the charge, and every officer and man, save one, did his duty.

Interesting Letter From the Army.

The following is a private letter written by an officer in the army in southwestern Tennessee, which was published by request of his friends in this city:

HEADQUARTERS HATCH'S BRIGADE,
LA GRANGE, MISS., May 18, 1863.

Dear Mother:—As there are no soldiers in this part of the country that represent the old Badger State I take it upon myself to inform you of the doings hereabout.

This department is in command of Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, a young, able, energetic and loyal officer. He superseded Gen. Hamilton some two months since. Since then matters have undergone a marked change.

Gen. Smith's appearance here as our commander was hailed with joy by the whole command, as his fame had preceded him. His first move was to issue an order that no citizens should pass our lines except by way. That was a death stroke to guerrillas and to the many army blood-suckers in the shape of sutlers, Jews, and all other speculators. He next ordered the citizens to repair their fences, plant their gardens, and in the pursuit of their legitimate avocations they should not be molested. What citizens remained accepted the order and all passed off quietly. There is a strong provost guard in town both day and night. No soldier is allowed in town unless they have a written pass.

The general is quite a young man and very unassuming. Sometimes you will see him standing around among the camps in an ordinary citizen's dress. At one time he was in our camp in this garb, the boys thinking it was some citizen, perhaps spying around and they called out to him: "Hello old buttner! where's your shot-gun?" He made some good natured reply and passed on. The boys were quite chagrined when they learned that the "old buttner" was Gen. Smith.

Thus it goes. There is many a pleasing and comic incident occurs to a soldier in camp life, and withal there is considerable sport in it; still, we all wish it was over and we could be permitted to return to those we love. But we don't wish to, and will not come until Uncle Sam controls this American Union once more. Copperheads might laugh at the above, but let them be wags for the day of "jubilo" is coming for them, judging from the remarks that are almost universal where they are spoken of. We have occasionally one among us, but they are like the "tars in the wheat."

Their characters as soldiers and as men will bear fit comparison with one of the worthy citizens of the good city of Janesville, the first two letters of his name are —. They are thought just as much of here as he is there. Has he sold out and left, as he said he would, if Cochran was not elected? Surely you would be sorry to lose such a worthy citizen.

The men are not much discouraged at Hooker's failure, if failure it is, for we are all, and have been pretty well satisfied of what the result would be, if the government did not send him more men. I am satisfied that Hooker must have heavy reinforcements, as the flower of the southern army have and will always be concentrated there. I notice in looking over the list of killed and wounded that the western troops suffered much the greatest loss. Pretty good evidence that Hooker knows what troops to call upon to do the heavy lifting. We are looking anxiously for news that Hooker has retrieved his fallen fortunes, hope they may reach us soon. Still, if he will only hold his own for a while, we will endeavor to reinforce him with the army of the northwest.

I will now give you an account of a scout made by our brigade last week, commanded by the gallant Colonel Hatch, of the 2d Iowa cavalry. On Sunday night, the 10th of this month, we received orders to be ready with six days rations of hard slabs, sugar and coffee, at daylight the following morning, trusting to the liberality of the rebels to furnish us with meat and what other good things they might have. At daylight at the merry sound of the bugle we went into the saddle and off we started, accompanied by the 6th Iowa mounted infantry, parts of the 6th and 7th Illinois cavalry, and three pieces of artillery. It took us all that day to get fairly down among them, as Gen. Smith has been so

energetic sending cavalry scouts in all directions, every day or two, he has forced them to keep at a respectful distance.

We camped at the plantation of a Mr. Cochran, a devoted seceder. He has on hand a good supply of fine hams, honey, milk, corn, and butter; to all of which we helped ourselves. The old gent looked very sour, but of course had to submit. We found secreted in his barn a U. S. army wagon, which he probably stole from Holly Springs at the time of Van Dora's raid, last December.

At early morn we were off again. The forest of the day we traveled mostly on by-roads through the woods to avoid being seen. About mid-day our advance guard dashed out of the woods on to the main road. At a house close by they found two horses saddled, with two revolvers lying near, but the riders were not est. Inquiring of the family, they said they were eating dinner, and when they heard us approaching they took to the brush. A squad of men were sent in pursuit, overhauled and captured them in sight of their command, some 400 drawn up in line of battle in the woods. They exchanged a few shots and fell back to the column with the prisoners, one of whom proved to be a captain of a notorious guerrilla company.

The colonel commanding sent four companies of infantry to engage them; the balance of us pushed rapidly on to a town which glories in the romantic name of Buckenort; found nothing important there except a rebel mail bag, with some very interesting love letters in it. Took dinner with a wealthy rebel, and as before, pressed his good things. After dinner my company was detailed as rear guard. Passing a fine plantation in the afternoon we found everything in an uproar. The column in passing had taken all their mules, some 15 in number, and now the negroes, some 200, were about to leave and join the Yankee crowd. The lady of the house, a widow lady with a collar embroidered with seceder flags, appealed to me with tears in her eyes to protect her and return her mules. I assured her of protection to herself and family, but the mules we needed, consequently we must keep them. "But what do you all think we poor women are going to do, if you take everything from us?" "I expect, madam, your people will take good care of you. Surely, the *chivalrous* and *high-minded* authorities that you prate about, will not let you come to want!" At this juncture of affairs several other ladies made their appearance, all clamorous for mules and horses that the Yanks had taken from them.

One rather pretty looking lady stepped forward and said, "Are you an officer?" "I am, madam." "Well, sir, I wish you to order the soldiers to bring back my mules and horses they have stolen!" "I should be pleased to comply with your request were it consistent with my ideas." "Well," she says, "I supposed, if I condescended to come myself to a federal officer, that I should experience no trouble in getting my animals." "I am extremely sorry, madam, you have been disappointed." She then tried another tack. "Have you a mother?" she says. "I have." "Have you a sister?" "I have." "Have you a wife?" "I have." "Well, don't you think they would blush with shame if they could see you now imposing on and insulting unprotected women?" "You have neither been imposed upon nor insulted since I have been here, nor shall you be. While I am here you are just as safe from insult as though the whole southern army was here. You have asked of me what is not in my power to grant; neither would I, if I could, for by this means, together with others, we intend to defeat your armies." Finding herself balked at all points, she wound up by saying, "I think I condescended a great deal to stand and talk with a Yankee." "Not much, madam, you are just as good now as you were before we met." "You may take Richmond, Charleston, Vicksburg," she says, "but we will fight you as long as you can find a bill to stand on. Take all we've got, but you will never subjugate us." "Now you display your true spirit and the spirit of your army. You fight splendidly with your tongue, but bullets are decidedly unpleasant." Good day, madam." Oh, oh, how mad she was.

Several days after, on your return, she again appealed to the captain and myself. "Please, sir, give me back my mules." We halted the column, and gave her three mules she plead for so piteously. I said, "Now madam, after all the abuse you gave us the other day, we have given you three mules, and I don't want you to think that my wife would be ashamed of me were she present." "Well, I expect she would be," she said with a smile, and we passed on.

Our delay with her came near being fatal to us, for we had scarcely gone a half mile when we were suddenly attacked by some 2000 in the rear and on our left flank. We were then some two miles from the main column of our commander. In a twinkling we were dismounted, horses gone, and we were into them, meantime sending a courier to the front for help. For some two hours we had it lively. I remained mounted during the fight, until one of my boys fell badly wounded. I got him, onto my horse, sent him back, and took his gun and place. They attempted several times to charge into us in a mass, but our old rifles eviscerated them, and we reached our command in safety, pretty much exhausted. They were following close to our rear.

When they got just about right, we opened two pieces of artillery that were masked behind a hill. At the same time the infantry swung the old stars and stripes to the breeze, and gave them a volley. They got out of that *parade* right quick, but in a few moments they rallied and opened on us with two 12-pounders, throwing shells thick and fast. One shell took a horse's head off within a few yards of my company. Others struck all around us, close enough, I assure you. Thus we had it—they on one hill is a good position, we on another equally as good. Finally, however, our artilleryists got the range of their guns so well that they had to move. They fired a

solid ball that struck right in front of one of the guns and bounded harmless over the gunner's head. After this they disappeared. We limbered up and started once more on our homeward trip. Moving about four miles, they again pitched into us, and we sent them a few compliments. After this they left us to pursue our journey. We had 500 mules and 200 niggers to look after, besides being 60 miles from any help, or we should have followed them.

It would have amused you to have seen the niggers mounted on the mules—men, women and children—some with scarce enough clothing to cover their nakedness, one and all astride of mules, without a saddle—their bare black limbs dangling down the side of a mule. It made one think that liberty was precious, to suffer what they did to attain it. One old wench had to be left in the woods; she could ride no farther. I felt sorry indeed for the poor old thing.

I send you a paper with an account of some of the doings of the 2d Iowa for the past two months. The regiment has been making raids down almost into the heart of Mississippi. So alarmed are they getting down there that the citizens are forming themselves into companies to resist us. I expect some of these times we will get into a box that it will be hard to extricate ourselves from. Nevertheless, we are off again soon. We have all confidence in our fighting Colonel to take us through. Out of 18 days I have been back to the regiment, I have rode constantly for 12 days.

We returned from our last big scout last Friday night, fired completely out. Saturday day was quiet. Sunday I was about sitting down to write this letter, when the bugle sounded "Boots and saddles;" immediately after, "to horse." In five minutes we were in the saddle, and away we went, through clouds of dust, at a break-neck pace. Some three hundred guerrillas had attempted to cut off a company of mounted infantry, out on a scout. They sent for help, and we had to go; but the rebels saw the cloud of dust we raised, and concluded it would be expedient for them to evacuate, and they did. After a march and chase of some 12 miles, through the hot sun and dust, we gave up the chase and returned to camp—*mad*.

Gen. Thomas was here a few days ago, authorizing the raising of some twenty regiments of blacks, to be officered by white men, taken from old regiments; consequently, there is a perfect furore among the soldiers for commissions in the "Nigger Brigade." Some sixty applications have gone in from our regiment. It pleases me to see this move to make the negroes fight; for I have decided, as have most of the soldiers, that a negro is no better than a white man.

Sunday, I witnessed a scene at the depot which gave me exquisite pleasure. It was the shipping of 10 women and 13 men beyond our lines, for *dioloyalty*. They arrived from St. Louis on the morning train. They were sent from here to Holly Springs, in army ambulances. They tried to assume an air of gayety, but by observing closely, a person could not fail to notice that it was forced. They were apparently people of intelligence. How humiliating it must have been to their feelings. I'd rather be shot than be banished from the country that protected me. Generally, it awakens a feeling of pity in me to see a person in trouble, but I sat on my horse, a quiet and placid spectator, while they were embarking for the sunny south—the lovely land of *dioloyalty*. Oh, what a disappointment will be their feelings when they arrive among their seceder friends! This policy of the administration is a step in the right direction. May it be attended by many similar, and as beneficial ones.

Oh, would to God we could awake to the fact, or realize this terrible rebellion!—Well may Alice say, Why does the wrath of God smolder? How it makes my heart blood every time I go into town, as I have to pass the soldiers' grave-yard; how many, many, sleep there that might now be living, could they have had a dear mother, or loving sister or wife to attend them when they needed care. But, no, it cannot be so, as long as this horrid war goes on. Men must sick and die in these distant hospitals far away from those they love, and who would willingly care for them were it possible. I am ever grateful to the Almighty for preserving me in good health. I wish sincerely that all soldiers were as healthy and robust as I have always been.

I suppose Hooker's repulse on the Rappahannock is glory enough for the copperheads. It seems almost impossible to believe that there are people born and bred in the northern states who are such deeply-dyed, black-hearted traitors. What they can mean is more than I can surmise, unless it is to shackle themselves into power, that they may have a chance to plunder; for they are nothing but a set of low, sneaking, dirty, cowardly, thieving villains. It is strange the loyal people don't rise and sweep them from off the earth. I will contract, at a small price per head (for their hides and shoes would not bring much), to take my company and whip the whole copperhead community in the Badger State, that is, provided they will fight. I don't make this as a boast, for if they were truly in earnest with their professed sympathy for the south they would go there and fight for them; but they are too low a class of sneaking villains to do anything but talk. But mark my words, when the soldiers do come home, it will be too hot a place for copperheads; so they had better make their peace with God, or skeddaddle, before Uncle Sam's boys return!

While I am writing, an order has arrived to get everything in readiness to move at a moment's warning. Where we are going, or when we go, is a matter of doubt. Some say we are ordered to Vicksburg; others say we are to move to Holly Springs. I hope it may be Vicksburg; for I trust that stronghold will fall soon, and I always like to be on hand when the big dog is killed. The only objection is the hot weather; it is hot enough for any one here, but it is worse down there.

GEORGE,

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Saturday Night's Report.

St. Louis, May 30.

J. C. Root, a well known river pilot, arrived last night, having left Young's Point on Sunday. He has been with Grant's army. He says our forces are well prepared to repel any attack in the rear, and were in fine spirits, confident of their ability to capture Vicksburg and its garrison. He says the attack upon the fortifications was not made by the entire line, as reported, but by a force under Gen. Blair, which assaulted a big battery, and failed. When the rebels attempted to plant their guns, they were felled by sharpshooters. Our wounded are brought up rapidly to the river at Chickasaw Bayou, where there are sufficient boats to receive them. Our base of supplies on the Tazoo is secure. Reinforcements are rapidly arriving. Gen. Osterhaus and Capt. Foster, 1st Wisconsin, are wounded, not dangerously. Scott heard nothing about the death of Steele.

There were 4,000 prisoners in camp at Young's Point.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

A special to the Bulletin, dated Cincinnati, to-day, says: Dispatches received from the lower Mississippi, via Memphis, say there had been no fighting at Vicksburg since last Monday. Most of the river batteries had been silenced, but the dangerous ones were yet in operation. Gunboats are shelling them. It is reported that Col. D. A. Loring and Adj't Hancock, 81st Illinois, have been killed.

No later advices from Murfreesboro. It is believed that the army is in motion. Gen. Burnside will soon take the No. 1, assuming command of the troops in Kentucky, except the 9th army corps and Gen. Canby's division, with headquarters at Lexington. Gen. Boyle has charge of railroad and depot guards throughout the state.

Our loss in the skirmish at Norman's Ferry on the Cumberland river, on the 29th, was eight men and nine horses. Lieut. Col. Adams, 1st Kentucky cavalry, crossed the Cumberland afterwards and captured one lieutenant, one sergeant, five men and eleven horses.

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, May 31.

This morning's papers print the following:

LAVERGNE, May 29.

Col. Phillips, commanding the Indian territory, had a severe fight with a portion of Price's army on the 20th. The enemy crossed the Arkansas river near Fort Gibson. Col. Phillips drove them back. Our loss was 30 killed, the enemy's much greater. The enemy was led by Gen. Sledge, Cooper and McIntosh. They are now massed in our front, claiming 10,000, with considerable artillery. We have only 3,000, and one battery.

The guerrillas on the border are becoming more numerous. The national force is inadequate. Gen. Blunt, however, will make the best possible fight.

NEW YORK, May 31.

The Herald's Washington special has the following: Recent arrangements relative to exchanges of prisoners will restore about 4,000 men and 200 officers to duty. The 4,000 prisoners recently arrived at Memphis will be sent to Indianapolis and Fort Delaware. It is believed the operations by Gen. Grant will leave the balance of prisoners in our favor.

The Times dispatch states that Mosby's guerrillas destroyed 10 cars and a locomotive on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. Gen. Stahl afterwards gave the guerrillas a sound thrashing, captured a number of men and two pieces of artillery. At last accounts our cavalry were pursuing them.

NEW YORK, May 31.

Newborn dates of the 26th state that there were indications of another expedition about to start for the interior to rout guerrillas. A large body of troops were notified to be in readiness to leave, and gunboats and light draft transports were being fitted out for the occasion.

Preparations were being made at all points at Newbern to receive a large number of rebels who have been lately making suspicious movements.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

The following telegram was received at the navy department to-day:

FRANKLIN BLANCHARD, MISS. SPECIAL AGENT,
New Vicksburg, May 29th.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that the expedition under command of Lt. Com. Walker, after taking possession of the forts at Hines Bluff, was perfectly successful. Three powerful steamers and a ram were destroyed at Yazoo City. The ram was a monster of 100 feet long and 70 feet beam to be covered with four-inch iron plates; also a fine navy yard with machine shops of all kinds, saw mills, blacksmith shops, &c., were burned.

The property destroyed and captured amounted to over two millions of dollars. Had the monster ram been floated, she would have given us some trouble.

One battery was destroyed at Drury's Bluff.

Our loss on the expedition was one killed and seven wounded.

[Signed] DAVID D. PORTER.

MURFREESBORO, May 30.

The following is from the Chattanooga Rebel of the 29th:

Mounts, May 28.—Reports from below Vicksburg state that Gen. Banks has crossed the Mississippi with his army at Bayou La Lata.

Gen. Grant sent in a flag of truce yesterday, about the sick and wounded. The slaughter of federals was far greater in the assault upon Vicksburg than in any battle of the war.

The Mississippian of Tuesday says: (Saturday last night, having left Young's Point on Sunday.) He has been with Grant's army. He says our forces are well prepared to repel any attack in the rear, and were in fine spirits, confident of their ability to capture Vicksburg and its garrison. He says the attack upon the fortifications was not made by the entire line, as reported, but by a force under Gen. Blair, which assaulted a big battery, and failed. When the rebels attempted to plant their guns, they were felled by sharpshooters. Our wounded are brought up rapidly to the river at Chickasaw Bayou, where there are sufficient boats to receive them. Our base of supplies on the Tazoo is secure. Reinforcements are rapidly arriving. Gen. Osterhaus and Capt. Foster, 1st Wisconsin, are wounded, not dangerously. Scott heard nothing about the death of Steele.

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The guerrillas on the border are becoming more numerous. The national force is inadequate. Gen. Blunt, however, will make the best possible fight.

During the consumption of corn. The garrison was full provisions for 30 days.

The Atlanta Ga. Commonwealth, of the 28th, notices the arrival of Breckinridge in that city.

CINCINNATI, May 31.

On Tuesday Gen. Burnside will move his headquarters of the army of Ohio to Hickman Bridge, Ky., about 10 miles south of Nicholasville. A dispatch from Burnside to Bragg announces his determination to hang all the rebel officers in his hands in case of retaliation for the two spies tried and executed in accordance with the usages of war, should be resorted to by the rebel government, was yesterday conveyed from Murfreesboro under a flag of truce.

MILWAUKEE, May 30.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Another disgraceful scene occurred in our city this afternoon, similar to that of a few days since. An enrolling officer, while engaged in his duties in one of the wards, was attacked by a large number of women, armed with clubs, stones and other missiles, and very seriously injured. He succeeded in escaping from the infuriated wizens by taking refuge in a grocery near by, and the mob dispersed without committing further outrages. The frequency of these outrages call loudly for a prompt and speedy enforcement of the law, whose strong arm has thus far failed to reach the offenders.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.—The United States steamer New National, Commander Aleck Grant, arrived this evening at dusk, direct from Admiral Porter's fleet, off Vicksburg. The National left the fleet on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th inst. The news is of a cheering character, though the officers of the steamer are non-communical.

On Tuesday it was reported and generally credited in the fleet, that Farragut and Banks had arrived in the vicinity and were co-operating with Grant and Porter, both of whom were keeping up a show of attack upon the rebel works.

On Friday the confederates had asked for and obtained a cessation of hostilities for several hours, in order to bury their dead, showing their loss must have been considerable.

Gen. Sherman was still at the Bayou, with three batteries of artillery planted, endeavoring to dislodge the enemy from their stronghold just across the gulf. Thus far, he had been unsuccessful.

General Grant, though not keeping up storming operations very vigorously, was doing something undoubtedly to gain time. He had three lines of assaults entirely surrounding the rebel works, and felt buoyant and full of confidence as to the final result.

Johnston was reported coming forward, but federals were there to check him and hold him at bay.

To-day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, June 1.

Herald's Washington dispatch says government has no intelligence later than the 26th, when Grant was progressing favorably. The silence of the Richmond papers is considered a "sign" that "nothing has occurred at Vicksburg encouraging to the rebels."

Correspondence of the Herald, dated near Vicksburg 22d, says: This is the fourth day Grant's army has been around the entrenchments of Vicksburg. During that time there have been daily battles and continual cannonade. At least 2,000 of our men have been placed hors de combat. Several charges were ordered against the rebel earthworks. During last night gunboats and mortars in front of Vicksburg kept up a continual fire and several buildings were burned by the exploding shells. At 8 o'clock this morning cannonading commenced along our entire line from every hill in front of the enemy. Rebels guns were dismounted, emplacements torn out, parapets and caissons destroyed. Rebels were powerless to reply, as our skirmishers were close to the works picking off rebel officers. This cannonade continued two hours, when Steele's, Carr's, and Osterhaus's divisions charged through a murderous cross and enfilading fire close up to the rebel works, when an impassable ditch with sharp stakes were encountered. Our men planted their flag directly in front of the fort, then crouched down behind the parapets, out of range of the rebel fire. The rebels' leaders of the fort could not show themselves above the parapet without meeting death from our sharpshooters, and only could effect anything by cutting off fuses to the shells, lighting them and rolling them out over the outer slope of the embankment.

Subsequently our boys with picks and shovels dug a breach into one fort, and this was taken. One fort was gallantly taken by storm by Carr's divisions. During three days we lost five officers killed, including three colonels and 50 wounded. Steele's forces reported to have lost 1,000 men.

Herald's dispatch from Washington, says reports to-night justify the belief that Segar is elected in Accomac district, and Ritchie in Alexandria district of Virginia; a ram was a monster of 100 feet long and 70 feet beam to be covered with four-inch iron plates; also a fine navy yard with machine shops of all kinds, saw mills, blacksmith shops, &c., were burned.

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No later advices from Murfreesboro. It is believed that the army is in motion. Gen. Burnside will soon take the No. 1, assuming command of the troops in Kentucky, except the 9th army corps and Gen. Canby's division, with headquarters at Lexington. Gen. Boyle has charge of railroad and depot guards throughout the state.

Our loss in the skirmish at Norman's Ferry on the Cumberland river, on the 29th, was eight men and nine horses. Lieut. Col. Adams, 1st Kentucky cavalry, crossed the Cumberland afterwards and captured one lieutenant, one sergeant, five men and eleven horses.

LAVERGNE, May 29.

Col. Phillips, commanding the Indian territory, had a severe fight with a portion of Price's army on the 20th. The enemy crossed the Arkansas river near Fort Gibson. Col. Phillips drove them back. Our loss was 30 killed, the enemy's much greater. The enemy was led by Gen. Sledge, Cooper and McIntosh. They are now massed in our front, claiming 10,000, with considerable artillery. We have only 3,000, and one battery.

The guerrillas on the border are becoming more numerous. The national force is inadequate. Gen. Blunt, however, will make the best possible fight.

NEW YORK, May 31.

The Herald's Washington special has the following: Recent arrangements relative to exchanges of prisoners will restore about 4,000 men and 200 officers to duty. The 4,000 prisoners recently arrived at Memphis will be sent to Indianapolis and Fort Delaware. It is believed the operations by Gen. Grant will leave the balance of prisoners in our favor.

The Times dispatch states that Mosby's guerrillas destroyed 10 cars and a locomotive on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. Gen. Stahl afterwards gave the guerrillas a sound thrashing, captured a number of men and two pieces of artillery. At last accounts our cavalry were pursuing them.

NEW YORK, May 31.

Newborn dates of the 26th state that there were indications of another expedition about to start for the interior to rout guerrillas. A large body of troops were notified to be in readiness to leave, and gunboats and light draft transports were being fitted out for the occasion.

Preparations were being made at all points at Newbern to receive a large number of rebels who have been lately making suspicious movements.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

The following telegram was received at the navy department to-day:

FRANKLIN BLANCHARD, MISS. SPECIAL AGENT,
New Vicksburg, May 29th.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that the expedition under command of Lt. Com. Walker, after taking possession of the forts at Hines Bluff, was perfectly successful. Three powerful steamers and a ram were destroyed at Yazoo City. The ram was a monster of 100 feet long and 70 feet beam to be covered with four-inch iron plates; also a fine navy yard with machine shops of all kinds, saw mills, blacksmith shops, &c., were burned.

The property destroyed and captured amounted to over two millions of dollars. Had the monster ram been floated, she would have given us some trouble.

One battery was destroyed at Drury's Bluff.

Our loss on the expedition was one killed and seven wounded.

[Signed] DAVID D. PORTER.

MURFREESBORO, May 30.

The following is from the Chattanooga Rebel of the 29th:

Mounts, May 28.—Reports from below Vicksburg state that Gen. Banks has crossed the Mississippi with his army at Bayou La Lata.

Gen. Grant sent in a flag of truce yesterday, about the sick and wounded. The slaughter of federals was far greater in the assault upon Vicksburg than in any battle of the war.

The Mississippian of Tuesday says: (Saturday last night, having left Young's Point on Sunday.) He has been with Grant's army. He says our forces are well prepared to repel any attack in the rear, and were in fine spirits, confident of their ability to capture Vicksburg and its garrison. He says the attack upon the fortifications was not made by the entire line, as reported, but by a force under Gen. Blair, which assaulted a big battery, and failed. When the rebels attempted to plant their guns, they were felled by sharpshooters. Our wounded are brought up rapidly to the river at Chickasaw Bayou, where there are sufficient boats to receive them. Our base of supplies on the Tazoo is secure. Reinforcements are rapidly arriving. Gen. Osterhaus and Capt. Foster, 1st Wisconsin, are wounded, not dangerously. Scott heard nothing about the death of Steele.

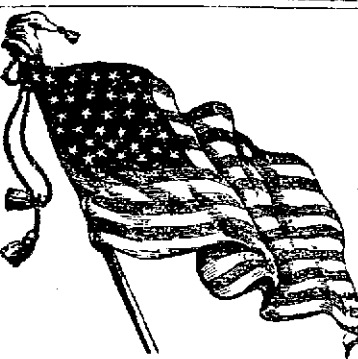
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Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Gallantry of Wisconsin Regiments.

The Wisconsin regiments in Gen. Grant's army are noted for their gallantry. The 11th, 14th and 17th have been highly commended, and the list of wounded at Black River bridge and before Vicksburg confirms the statement. The 14th and 17th suffered the most; the latter it is said, lost in killed and wounded one quarter of its number in the battle of Friday.

The Situation at Vicksburg.

The news from Vicksburg is to Tuesday last. Gen. Grant is strengthening his position in front and rear, and the batteries are pounding away at the enemy. Their forts are very strong, and it will take some time to reduce them. We have nothing later from Johnston. While he is gathering an army reinforcements will be sent to Grant. Banks is reported to have crossed the Mississippi to the rear and northward of Port Hudson, so that the enemy there will be unable to unite with Johnston.

The latter has but one line of railroad to bring in his men and supplies, and it will require considerable time to accumulate much of a force. In the mean time Grierson will trouble him as well as the cavalry at Corinth. We do not apprehend much danger to Gen. Grant from Johnston. The country between Vicksburg and the Big Black is well calculated for defence, and Grant has a short and safe communication with his base of supplies. The news to-day is not by any means discouraging.

From Gen. Grant's Army.

[Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.]

IN THE CAMP OF VICKSBURG, May 22, 1863.

To-day has been a day of excitement and battle. I have been in the saddle, visiting hospitals and examining the progress of the fight from early day until dark, and I am in no mood to expatiate largely upon the terrible incidents.

It began to be whispered at dark yesterday that to-day at 10 o'clock Gen. Grant would order a charge along the line. Each division and brigade was to select its own point, and a vigorous and determined attempt made to obtain possession of the rebel fortifications. All night long the gunboats and mortars bombarded the city. It was thought the demoralization occasioned by dropping these exploding missiles into the devoted city would hasten its surrender, but its capture appears as distant as ever.

Early this morning, in accordance with the programme laid down by the general commanding, every piece of ordnance in the army was planted upon the hills opposite the fortifications—a line of artillery several miles in extent, and at a given signal opened in full chorus upon the rebel intrenchments. This was "moving upon the enemy's works" with a vengeance. One hundred and fifty cannon belching forth their fiery thunders, might well create dismay in the beleaguered city.

It is impossible to convey any adequate impression of the terrible grandeur and sublimity of the sight. I counted the reports during five minutes, after the cannonade was in progress an hour, and they numbered one hundred and forty-five. They were no more numerous than these during the hour previous. Between half-past eight and ten o'clock, at least two hundred rounds were fired, and the shells exploded inside the works and outside of them. Sometimes they burst in mid-air and dropped their fragments over the occupants; at others they struck the embankment, exploded and tore out large fissures, through which a squad of soldiers could have marched. Several shots entered the embrasures of the fort opposite which I made my observations, and exploding, tore every neighboring object into tatters.

There was a little battery on a hill a little to my right which did wonderful execution. Further to the right a heavy siege gun poured a heavy rattling fire across the top of the embankment of one of the largest forts, and cleared it of its occupants. The loss of the enemy from exploding shells must have been considerable—how considerable is of course mere estimate.

They rarely replied, because, perhaps, they did not choose to waste their ammunition, or that their guns were loaded with grape and canister in anticipation of a charge. Occasional shots would, however, come booming over the gun house where I was taking observations, frightening us but doing no damage. This heavy cannonade was continued until ten o'clock, when all at once we heard the sharp rattle of musketry, and looking directly before us we discovered a brigade of infantry in the act of charging a rebel fort.

Slowly at first, then quickening into a run, they crossed the crest of the hill under a murderous fire from the earthworks, and a double charge of grape and canister from the rebel artillery. No mortal man could withstand the terrible tempest, and they were forced to fall on their faces and crawl on both sides for an hour, when our men were forced to fall back behind the crest, and await a more favorable opportunity for assault. Subsequently a charge was again made, and they succeeded in getting close to the ditch surrounding the works, and planting their banners there. Surrounding the fort was a ditch ten feet deep, surrounded on its outer edge by rows of palings over which it was almost impossible to pass, and when passed, the bottom of the ditch was 20 feet below the top of the embankment. A few of the men fell over these palings, and it became necessary to dig them out before they could be released. The enemy could not fire at us, for as often as a man showed his head above the parapets a dozen bullets from as many sharpshooters were sent whistling about his ears. Several attempts to fire

their guns, but scarcely raised their heads far in view before they fell back dead or wounded.

Gen. Carr's division succeeded in taking one of the rebel forts, some say two. The 22d Iowa is entitled to the credit of being the first regiment entering the rebel works. They planted their flag there, and there it waves yet. The charge is said by those who witnessed it to have been a miracle of valor.

Col. Stone, of that regiment, led the charge, and was seriously wounded. The 22d with the 21st and 23d and 11th Wisconsin, was concerned in the famous charge upon the entrenchments at Black River bridge, which resulted so gloriously. They lost few men then, less than either of the other regiments engaged, because they occupied a position in the reserve.

They supported the charging line, and pressed closely after them. To-day they led the charge, and gallantly did they do it. The regiment is decorated. I do not dare to say how many are killed and wounded. The latter I shall obtain to-morrow, the former when the regiment is withdrawn from the front and I can see the commanding officers.

At the same time the charge was made here, Osterhaus, Logan, Ransom, Steele, Tuttle, and other division commanders occupying different points of the line, made similar assaults. No earthwork was carried, except on the left by Osterhaus. Steele and Blair made a most energetic attempt to take the works opposite them, and failed, losing a large number in killed and wounded.

In the afternoon Logan and Ransom attempted to storm a formidable fortification opposite the centre, and brought their men up closely to the foot of the fortifications, but were compelled to fall back with a fearful loss of killed and wounded.

In Ransom's charge, the 11th and 72d Illinois and the 14th and 17th Wisconsin played a most conspicuous and honorable part. The 11th is always brave; it has a reputation which cannot be called in question, it has been proven on too many battle fields. The 72d was a new regiment and untried. They have passed through the fire and come out pure gold. Lieut. Col. Wright led the charge, and every officer and man, save one, did his duty.

Interesting Letter From the Army.

The following is a private letter written by an officer in the army in southwestern Tennessee, which we publish by request of his friends in this city:

HEADQUARTERS HATTON'S BRIGADE, IN THE CAMP OF VICKSBURG, May 22, 1863.

Dear Mother:—As there are no soldiers in this part of the country that represent the old Badger State I take it upon myself to inform you of the doings hereabout.

This department is in command of Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, a young, able, energetic and loyal officer. He superseded Gen. Hamilton some two months since. Since then matters have undergone a marked change.

Gen. Smith's appearance here as our commander was hailed with joy by the whole command, as his fame had preceded him. His first move was to issue an order that no citizens should pass our lines either way. That was a death stroke to guerrillas and to the many army blood-suckers in the shape of snufflers, Jews, and all other speculators. He next ordered the citizens to repair their fences, plant their gardens, and in the pursuit of their legitimate avocations they should not be molested. What citizens remained accepted the order and all passed off quietly. There is a strong provost guard in town both day and night. No soldier is allowed in town unless they have a written pass.

The general is quite a young man and very unassuming. Sometimes you will see him standing around among the camps in an ordinary citizen's dress. At one time he was in our camp in this garb, the boys thinking it was some citizen, perhaps spying around and they called out to him "Hello old buttum! where's your shot-gun?" He made some good natured reply and passed on. The boys were quite chagrined when they learned that the "old buttum" was Gen. Smith.

Thus it goes. There is many a pleasing and comic incident occurs to a soldier in camp life, and withal there is considerable sport in it; still, we all wish it was over and we could be permitted to return to those we love. But we don't wish to, and will not come until Uncle Sam controls this American Union once more. Copperheads might laugh at the above, but let them beware for the day of "jubilo" is coming for them, judging from the remarks that are almost universal where they are spoken of. We have occasionally one among us, but they are like the "tars in the wheat." Their characters as soldiers and as men will bear fit comparison with one of the worthy citizens of the good city of Janesville, the first two letters of his name are—

— They are thought just as much of here as he is there. Has he sold out and left, as he said he would, if Crotchen was not elected? Surely you would be sorry to lose such a worthy citizen.

The men are not much discouraged at Hooker's failure, if failure it is, for we are all, and have been pretty well satisfied of what the result would be, if the government did not send him more men. I am satisfied that Hooker must have heavy reinforcements, as the flower of the southern army have and will always be concentrated there. I notice in looking over the list of killed and wounded that the western troops suffered much the greatest loss. Pretty good evidence that Hooker knows what troops to call upon to do the heavy lifting. We are looking anxiously for news that Hooker has retrieved his fallen fortunes, how they may reach us soon. Still, if he will only hold his own, for a while, we will endeavor to reinforce him with the army of the northwest.

I will now give you an account of a scout made by our brigade last week, commanded by the gallant Colonel Hatch, of the 2d Iowa cavalry. On Sunday night, the 10th of this month, we received orders to be ready with six days rations of hard slabs, sugar and coffee, at daylight the following morning, trusting to the liberality of the rebels to furnish us with meat and what other good things they might have. At daylight at the merry sound of the bugle we went into the saddle and off we started, accompanied by the 6th Iowa mounted infantry, parts of the 6th and 7th Illinois cavalry, and three pieces of artillery. It took us all that day to get fairly down among them, as Gen. Smith has been so

energetic sending cavalry scouts in all directions, every day or two, he has forced them to keep at a respectful distance.

We camped at the plantation of a Mr. Cochran, a devoted seceder. He has on hand a good supply of fine hams, honey, milk, corn, and butter; to all of which we helped ourselves. The old gent looked very sour, but of course had to submit. We found secreted in his barn a U. S. army wagon, which he probably stole from Holly Springs at the time of Van Dora's raid, last December.

At early morn we were off again. The forepart of the day we traveled mostly on by-roads through the woods to avoid being seen. About mid-day our advance guard dashed out of the woods on to the main road. At a house close by they found two horses saddled, with two revolvers lying near, but the riders were non est. Inquiring of the family, they said they were eating dinner, and when they heard us approaching they took to the brush. A squad of men were sent in pursuit, overhauled and captured them in sight of their command, some 400 drawn up in line of battle in the woods. They exchanged a few shots and fell back to the column with the prisoners, one of whom proved to be a captain of a notorious guerrilla company.

The colonel commanding sent four companies of infantry to engage them; the balance of us pushed rapidly on to a town which glories in the romantic name of Buckston; found nothing important there except a rebel mail bag, with some very interesting love letters in it. Took dinner with a wealthy rebel, and as before, pressed his good things. After dinner my company was detailed as rear guard. Passing a fine plantation in the afternoon we found everything in an uproar. The column in passing had taken all their mules, some 15 in number, and now the niggers, some 20, were about to leave and join the Yankee crowd. The lady of the house, a widow lady with a collar embroidered with seceder flags, appealed to me with tears in her eyes to protect her and return her mules. I assured her of protection to herself and family, but the mules we needed, consequently we must keep them. "But what do you all think we poor women are going to do, if you take everything from us?" "Expect, madam, your people will take good care of you. Surely, the chivalrous and high-minded southerners that you prate about, will not let you come to want!" At this juncture of affairs several other ladies made their appearance, all clamorous for mules and horses that the Yanks had taken from them.

One rather pretty looking lady stepped forward and said, "Are you an officer?" "I am, madam." "Well, sir, I wish you to order the soldiers to bring back my mules and horses they have stolen." "I should be pleased to comply with your request were it consistent with my ideas." "Well," she says, "I supposed, if I condescended to come myself to a federal officer, that I should experience no trouble in getting my animals." "I am extremely sorry, madam, you have been disappointed." She then tried another tack. "Have you a mother?" she says. "I have." "Have you a sister?" "I have." "Have you a wife?" "I have." "Well, don't you think they would blush with shame if they could see you now imposing on and insulting unprotected women?" "You have neither been imposed upon nor insulted since I have been here, nor shall you be. While I am here you are just as safe from insult as though the whole southern army was here. You have asked of me what is not in my power to grant; neither would I, if I could, for by this means, together with others, we intend to defeat your armies." Finding herself balked at all points, she wound up by saying, "I think I condescended a great deal to stand and talk with a Yankee." "Not much, madam, you are just as good now as you were before we met." "You may take Richmond, Charleston, Vicksburg," she says, "but we will fight you as long as you can find a hill to stand on. Take all we've got, but you will never subjugate us." "Now you display your true spirit and the spirit of your army. You fight splendidly with your tongue, but bullets are decidedly unpleasant. Good day, madam." Oh, oh, how mad she was.

Several days after, on your return, she again appealed to the captain and myself, "Please, sirs, give me back my mules." We halted the column, and gave her three mules she pleaded for so pitifully. I said, "Now madam, after all the abuse you gave us the other day, we have given you three mules, and I don't want you to think that my wife would be ashamed of me were she present." "Well, I expect she would be," she said with a smile, and we passed on.

Our delay with her came near being fatal to us, for we had scarcely gone a half mile when we were suddenly attacked by some 2000 in the rear and on our left flank. We were then some two miles from the main column of our commander. In a twinkling we were dismounted, horses gone, and we were into them, meantime sending a courier to the front for help. For some two hours we had it lively. I remained mounted during the fight, until one of my boys fell badly wounded. I got him onto my horse, sent him back, and took his gun and place. They attempted several times to charge into us in a mass, but our old rifles checked them, and we reached our command in safety, pretty much exhausted. They were following close to our rear.

When they got just about right, we opened two pieces of artillery that were masked behind a hill. At the same time the infantry swung the old stars and stripes to the breeze, and gave them a volley. They got out of that parish right quick, but in a few moments they rallied and opened on us with two 12-pounders, throwing shells thick and fast. One shall took a horse's head off within a few yards of my company. Others struck all around us, close enough, I assure you. Thus we had it—they on one hill in a good position, we on another equally as good. Finally, however, our artillerists got the range of their guns so well that they had to move. They fired a

solid ball that struck right in front of one of the guns and bounded harmless over the gunner's heads. After this they disappeared. We limbered up and started once more on our homeward trip. Moving about four miles, they again pitched into us, and we sent them a few compliments. After this they left us to pursue our journey. We had 600 mules and 200 niggers to look after, besides being 60 miles from any help, or we would have followed them.

It would have amused you to have seen the niggers mounted on the mules—men, women and children—some with scarce enough clothing to cover their nakedness, one and all astride of mules, without a saddle—their bare black limbs dangling down the side of a mule. It made one think that liberty was precious, to suffer what they did to attain it. One old wench had to be left in the woods; she could ride no further. I felt sorry indeed for the poor old thing.

I send you a paper with an account of some of the doings of the 2d Iowa for the past two months. The regiment has been making raids down almost into the heart of Mississippi. So alarmed are they getting down there that the citizens are forming themselves into companies to resist us. I expect some of these times we will get into a box that it will be hard to extricate ourselves from. Nevertheless, we are off again soon. We have all confidence in our fighting Colonel to take us through. Out of 18 days I have been back to the regiment, I have rode constantly for 12 days.

We returned from our last big scout last Friday night, just completely out. Saturday all was quiet. Sunday I was about sitting down to write this letter, when the bugle sounded "Boots and saddles;" immediately after, "to horse." In five minutes we were in the saddle, and away we went, through clouds of dust, at a break-neck pace. Some three hundred guerrillas had attempted to cut off a company of mounted infantry, out on a scout. They sent for help, and we had to go; but the rebels saw the cloud of dust we raised, and concluded it would be expedient for them to evacuate, and they did. After a march and chase of some 12 miles, through the hot sun and dust, we gave up the chase and returned to camp—mad.

Gen. Thomas was here a few days ago, authorizing the raising of some twenty regiments of blacks, to be offered by white men, taken from old regiments; consequently, there is a perfect furore among the soldiers for commissions in the "Nigger Brigade." Some sixty applications have gone in from our regiment. It pleases me to see this move to make the negroes fight; for I have decided, as have most of the soldiers, that a negro is no better than a white man.

Sunday, I witnessed a scene at the depot which gave me exquisite pleasure. It was the shipping of 10 women and 13 men beyond our lines, for disloyalty. They arrived from St. Louis on the morning train. They were sent from here to Holly Springs, in army ambulances. They tried to assume an air of gayety, but by observing closely, a person could not fail to notice that it was forced. They were apparently people of intelligence. How humiliating it must have been to their feelings. I'd rather be shot than be banished from the country that protected me. Generally, it awakens a feeling of pity in me to see a person in trouble, but I sat on my horse, a quiet and pleased spectator, while they were embarking for the sunny south—the lovely land of Dixie. Oh, what a disappointment will be theirs when they arrive among their seceder friends! This policy of the administration is a step in the right direction. May it be attended by many similar, and as beneficial ones.

Oh, would to God we could awake to the fact, or realize this terrible rebellion!—Well may Alice say, Why does the wrath of God slumber? How it makes my heart bleed every time I go into town, as I have to pass the soldiers' grave-yard; how many, many sleep there that might now be living, could they have had a dear mother, or loving sister or wife to attend them when they needed care. But, no, it cannot be so, as long as this horrid war goes on. Men must be sickened and die in these distant hospitals far away from those they love, and who would willingly care for them were it possible. I am ever grateful to the Almighty for preserving me in good health. I wish sincerely that all soldiers were as healthy and robust as I have always been.

I suppose Hooker's repulse on the Rapahannock is glory enough for the copperheads. It seems almost impossible to believe that there are people born and bred in the northern states who are such deeply dyed, black-hearted traitors. What they can mean is more than I can surmise, unless it is to shuffle themselves into power, for they are nothing but a set of low, sneaking, dirty, cowardly, thieving villains. It is strange the loyal people don't rise and sweep them from off the earth. I will contract, at a small price per head (for their hides and shoes would not bring much), to take my company and whip the whole copperhead community in the Badger State; that is, provided they will fight. I don't make this as a boast, for if they were truly in earnest with their professed sympathy for the south they would go there and fight for them; but they are too low a class of sneaking villains to do anything but talk. But mark my words, when the soldiers do come home, it will be too hot a place for copperheads; so they had better make their peace with God, or skedaddle, before Uncle Sam's boys return!

While I am writing, an order has arrived to get everything in readiness to move at a moment's warning. Where we are going, or when we go, is a matter of doubt. Some say we are ordered to Vicksburg; others say we are to move to Holly Springs. I hope it may be Vicksburg; for I trust that stronghold will fall soon, and I always like to be on hand when the big dog is killed. The only objection is the hot weather; it is hot enough for any one here, but it is worse down there.

GEORGE,

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GEORGE,

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It would have amused you to have seen the niggers mounted on the mules—men, women and children—some with scarce enough clothing to cover their nakedness, one and all astride of mules, without a saddle—their bare black limbs dangling down the side of a mule. It made one think that liberty was precious, to suffer what they did to attain it. One old wench had to be left in the woods; she could ride no further. I felt sorry indeed for the poor old thing.

I send you a paper with an account of some of the doings of the 2d Iowa for the past two months. The regiment has been making raids down almost into the heart of Mississippi. So alarmed are they getting down there that the citizens are forming themselves into companies to resist us. I expect some of these times we will get into a box that it will be hard to extricate ourselves from. Nevertheless, we are off again soon. We have all confidence in our fighting Colonel to take us through. Out of 18 days I have been back to the regiment, I have rode constantly for 12 days.

We returned from our last big scout last Friday night, just completely out. Saturday all was quiet. Sunday I was about sitting down to write this letter, when the bugle sounded "Boots and saddles;" immediately after, "to horse." In five minutes we were in the saddle, and away we went, through clouds of dust, at a break-neck pace. Some three hundred guerrillas had attempted to cut off a company of mounted infantry, out on a scout. They sent for help, and we had to go; but the rebels saw the cloud of dust we raised, and concluded it would be expedient for them to evacuate, and they did. After a march and chase of some 12 miles, through the hot sun and dust, we gave up the chase and returned to camp—mad.

Gen. Thomas was here a few days ago, authorizing the raising of some twenty regiments of blacks, to be offered by white men, taken from old regiments; consequently, there is a perfect furore among the soldiers for commissions in the "Nigger Brigade." Some sixty applications have gone in from our regiment. It pleases me to see this move to make the negroes fight; for I have decided, as have most of the soldiers, that a negro is no better than a white man.

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J. A. DENELL,

(REGULATED)



J. E. WELBY & CO.
Watch & Jewelry House. — JAMESVILLE, WIS.

On hand and constantly receiving a good assortment of

Fine Gold and Silver Case'd Watches,
SILVER SILVER WAR
Silver Plated Ware,
A large assortment of
CLOCKS TIME PIECES CALENDAR REGULATORS
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Razors, Shears and Scissors,
Gold Pens and Fancy Goods

and in fact everything you can wish, will be constantly on hand and for sale at

LITTLE LOWER

than you can buy elsewhere. Having a practical knowledge of

WATCH REPAIRING,

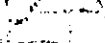
through in this country and Europe, I feel confident I can satisfy my customers in any of the most difficult work on Chronometers, Duplex or any other movement. Particular attention paid to

MAKING AND REPAIRING JEWELRY.

Also

Clocks Cleaned and Repaired.

Waldawitz J. A. DENEL


SPECTACLE
FOR SUBSCRIBERS have a very large stock of all the latest and best styles of eyeglasses required for all eye defects in day-sight, made of the best materials, which will be pleasantly fitted to the person requiring them. These glasses are mounted in every material (style), and will be sold at the lowest price. Theatrical and all who require an easy, sitting and comfortable mode of seeing, of a superior quality, is invited to my stock and can suit them in all cases.
J. A. DENNELL, Myers House—Hillsdale
FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL
—OF—
NEW SPRING GOODS

RIORDAN & LEECH
HAVE now open and ready for inspection, the

NEW GOODS

of the season, all of which have been purchased
of the lowest price in the whole market and are
sold to the public

Full Twenty-Five per Cent Less

than other merchants, were were not early in the
will be enabled to sell.

Our stock comprises the very choicest selections
English, French and American

DRESS GOODS!

consisting of beautiful Plain and Figured Laces,
Paris Stripes, Broche Velvets, Laid, Jersey and
Corduroy, Colored Alpaca, Remy Deindels, Pol
Laines, Hainaults, Cypres Cloths, all Wool Be

PRINTS:
warranted fast colors, the patterns of which have
been confined exclusively to our store.

DRESS SILKS,
Double Faced Black Figured Silks, Double Faced
Dyed Dr. or Silks, New styles in Small Check Silk
all Colors, together with a full line of Double L
Oil Boiled Black Silks of the celebrated brand
Bischoff & Co., Sauer, Wm., & Co., &c.
We are in receipt of a full line of

EMBROIDERIES,
Collars and Setts, Ruffled Collars, Tape Edge Col
Crape Collars, English Thread Laces, Guipure
Brussels Laces, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery
Gloves, &c., Alexander's best Colored and Black
Gloves, embroidered backs; Ladies' and Misses'

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

In this department we have always been ahead. Intend keeping so. We have the best stock of Cloaks and Shawls in town, and have made arrangements with the leaders of fashion in New York to be supplied monthly with the latest styles as they appear.

CLOAKING CLOTHS

Sell Fifty-Cents per Yard Less

FULL BENEFIT of our Good Luck,
and do so with pleasure in view of the liberal patronage bestowed on us during our time in trade. We also supplied with the very latest styles of

TRIMMINGS

suitable for the different designs of cloaks worn season.

It is unnecessary for us to further enumerate on
tensive stock, the reputation we have already ac-
ned in this community is sufficient guarantee that
we say is truth, and we only ask the favor

OF A CALL

to satisfy the most fastidious that our stock

Is Superior

FURNITURE AT OLD PRICES
WISHING to close out my entire stock of Furniture I shall sell at the
Old Prices
 for the next 60 days, which will give those in want of such goods a fine opportunity to purchase, as good

Advanced from 25 to 50 per Cent
I keep all kinds of
Parlor, Chamber and Common Furnit
LOOKING GLASSES, SPRING BEDS AND MATTRESSES

In fact everything usually kept in a first class Furniture Store. All kinds of

TURNING DONE TO ORDER.

Any one in need of such goods will save at least ten per cent by giving us a call, as I am bound to sell.

WM. H. ASHCROFT

Main street, next door to McKee & Bro., Jamaica.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Dr. Knapp & Co.
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

FORMERLY of New York, are treating successfully
CHRONIC DISEASES
on a new system, which embraces the best and
approved method in this and other countries for
the cure of the

EYE AND EAR,
while all Nervous and Neuralgic Affections, Sore
Cancers, Consumption in its early stages, Larynx
Bronchitis, Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Dyspepsia,
algia, Epilepsy, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Skin Dis-

CONSULTATION FREE.
All letters enclosing a letter stamp, addressed to

Dr. Knapp can be consulted as follows: at 2
ville, Wis., Hyatt House, Tuesday, May 5th, Tue-
July 7th, and Tuesday, September 8th.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails
At the Janesville Post-Office, from and after May 4th, 1883.

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through, 12:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Chicago, through, 12:30 P. M.	1:45 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Chicago & N. W. north, 12:30 P. M.	1:45 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Chicago & N. W. south, 12:30 P. M.	1:45 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
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Office hours from 7:30 A. M. to 8 P. M. The hour for opening the Post Office on Sundays, after this, will be from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock A. M. instead of from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. M. BURGES, Postmaster.

Union Club.
The postponed meeting of last week for the election of officers for the present quarter, will be held this evening at the regular hour, in the club room. A full and punctual attendance is requested, as besides the election there is other business of importance to be attended to.

S. A. HUDSON, Pres't.
D. S. GLASSCOCK, Recording Sec'y.

FROM THE BATTERY.—We have a letter from Lieut. Harlow of the twelfth battery, dated the 10th of May. He says, "Our battery since recent additions of valuable horses, is in excellent serviceable condition, and all the men with us are in excellent spirits, and never enjoyed better health. Letters for the battery should hereafter be addressed as follows: 12th Wisconsin battery, 7th division, 17th army corps, department Tennessee. We are not now attached to any brigade. We are in the 7th division artillery corps, commanded by Capt. Frank R. Sands, of the 11th Ohio battery, and are subject to be attached to any brigade, at any time."

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—Mr. Dearborn has a fine assortment of these popular albums, manufactured by Carlton & Porter, New York. They are got up in a tasteful and durable manner, in all styles of binding, and for presents or household mementoes are taking the lead of everything else. Immense quantities of them are sold, judging from the piles of them brought to this market. We are not surprised at their popularity, as an album filled with the photographs of friends is a never-ending source of pleasure and affectionate remembrance.

The regular meeting of Washington Engine Co. No. 3, will be held in their hall this evening, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. By order.

M. H. CURTIS, Foreman.
WM. BOOTH, Sec'y.

EARLY PLANTS.—Persons wanting early plants will find a good supply at the sash and blind shop of E. P. Doty, on North Main street. His tomatoes are very large and fine. He has tobacco plants also.

It is reported at Madison that Judge Cothran will contest the election of supreme judge, and claim the seat awarded to Judge Dixon. We presume it is on the ground of the soldiers vote which was so decidedly against the judge that he imagines it to be illegal.

Armed resistance is still opposed to the arrest of deserters in Williamson county, Illinois. One of the deserters escaped from a soldier of the 14th Iowa two days ago by shooting him twice. The wounds will prove mortal.

The Cincinnati Gazette states that steamers do not go below Vicksburg without a convoy of gunboats, and this may account for the delay in obtaining news.

The telegraph lines were down between Chicago and Cairo on Saturday and Sunday, which interrupts the reception of intelligence from that quarter.

Henry Ward Beecher, who has had a four months' leave of absence granted him, to go to Europe, his congregation paying all the expenses, preached for the last time before his departure, Sunday evening, to a crowded audience at the Plymouth church.

Cotton has gone down at New Orleans from 65 to 48 cents, in three weeks, because of the stock that is coming to market from the country opened up by Gen. Banks. At least 100,000 bales are expected from that region.

The Canal Convention at Chicago promises to be very large in numbers. It assembles on Tuesday. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, vice President of the United States, and Hon. Edward Bates will be in attendance.

A large delegation from this state passed through this city to-day by railroad for Chicago. A number of our own citizens joined them.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.
Of distinguished generals, statesmen and other celebrities. Also, just what is wanted to fill the vacant places in your Albums at May 30th, 1883. (my30d) MORSELY & BROTHER.

JUNE MAGAZINES.
HARPER'S, Atlantic, Godey's, Leslie's Family, Bazar, Peterson's and Dime's. Published by MORSELY & BROTHER, 201 N. Main St., Janesville, Wis., May 30th, 1883.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
OUR assortment of Albums is always large and complete.
ALBUMS FOR 12 PICTURES,
ALBUMS FOR 20 PICTURES,
ALBUMS FOR 30 PICTURES,
ALBUMS FOR 40 PICTURES,
ALBUMS FOR 60 PICTURES,
ALBUMS FOR 80 PICTURES,
ALBUMS FOR 100 PICTURES,
Bound in Cloth, Morocco, and all the latest and new and beautiful styles just received.
MORSELY & BROTHER,
May 30, 1883.

For Sale!
Some very desirable Residence Lots, by ALIX. GRAHAM.

Drake's Plantation Bitters.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dyspepsia and liver troubles. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent malaria and intermittent fevers. They purify the blood and rid the system of morbid humors. They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They are the best bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and the exhausted man vigorous. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calcey Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and Saloonkeepers.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
272 Broadway, N. Y.

Lyons' Katharon.
This delightful article for preserving and beautifying the human hair is again put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention, which first created its immense and unparalleled sales of over one million bottles annually. It is still sold at 25 cents in large bottles. Two million bottles can easily be sold in a year when it is as well known that the Katharon is not only the most beautiful hair dressing in the world, but that it cleanses the scalp of scurf and dandruff, gives the hair a lively growth, lustrous and prevents it from turning gray. These are considerations worth knowing. The Katharon has been tested for over twenty years, and is as effective as ever. Any lady who values a beautiful head of hair will use the Katharon. It is easily performed, cheap and valuable. It is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world.
D. S. BARNES & CO.,
203 Madison St., New York.

To Horse Owners.
DR. SWETT'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. It cures all kinds of Scurf, Itch, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Sprains and Rheumatism may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but should cross are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, less desperate or hopeless, can be alleviated by the Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness, will effectively prevent many of the diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which result in many other valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. ap30dmy30w

COMMERCIAL.
Janesville Wholesale Market.
Reported for the Janesville Gazette, at BUMP & GRAY.
GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.
JANESVILLE, June 1, 1883.

Owing to the fine weather receipts of wheat were better to-day than for several days past, and prices were more favorable. Sales of about 2000 bushels at 1.00-1.12 for good extra sample, and 90-100 for fair to good shipping grades, closing steady. Oats also show an improvement of 2-3c per bushel, with sales at 40-45c and 50c was paid for lots to arrive. Other produce unchanged.
We make up prices as follows:
WHEAT—white winter 1.00-1.12; good to extra milling spring 1.00-1.12; fair to good shipping grades, 90-100; rejected qualities 70-80.
RYE—quiet at 50-55c per 60 lbs.
BARLEY—choice sample 1.00-1.10 per 60 lbs, and 60-80c common to fair.
OATS—white dent 45c per 60 lbs; yellow and mixed lots 37-40c; ear 35-38c per 70 lbs.
POTATOES—good local and shipping demand at 40-45c per bushel.
BEANS—choice white 1.00-1.10 per 60 lbs, common to fair quality 90-100.
TIMOTHY SEED—dull at \$2.50-4.00 per 40 lbs.
BUTTER—in good supply at 10-12c.
EGGS—plenty at 6c per dozen.
POULTRY—dressed chickens 4-4.50 per 10 lbs, turkeys 5-5.50.
FLOUR—spring at retail 3.00, per 100 lbs.
POULTRY—dressed chickens 4-4.50 per 10 lbs, turkeys 5-5.50.
HIDES—Green, to 6-7c; Dry, 10-12.
DRESSED HOGS—fresh at 8.00-8.50 per 100 for heavy lots and 8.75-9.00 for light.

LATEST STYLES
OF
Elegant Spring Goods!

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to the splendid assortment of fashionable

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES!
now on exhibition at the store of

ECHLIN & FOOTE,
WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

We are constantly receiving supplies of

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS,
and we are

DETERMINED
that everything sold at our establishment shall be of a

SUPERIOR QUALITY
and in every way,

Satisfactory to our Customers.
Paris and New York Fashions

received monthly. ECHLIN & FOOTE.

OLD PRICES
We selling

Best Linen Collars at Twenty Cents
Our stock of

Scarf, Ties, Fine Shirts, Suspenders, Hosiery, &c., (is the)

BEST IN THE WESTERN COUNTRY.
All we ask is an

EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK.
We can suit the

Most Fastidious.
ECHLIN & FOOTE,
Near the Central Bank.

Very Genteel Garments,
just the thing for business.

CALL AND SEE THEM.
ECHLIN & FOOTE,
West side of the River.

LOST DOG!
A English Coach Spotted Dog escaped yesterday afternoon. Any person having taken up such animal will be liberally rewarded by returning same to owner. Apply to this office.

Fancy Dress Silks,
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.

Fancy Dress Silks.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
We bought at the Great Panic

SPRING DRESS GOODS!
many of them bought, and will be sold

Fifty per Cent Less
than the cost of importation. Our entire stock of

Fancy and Imported Goods
have been bought within the last ten days and during the late panic, and will be sold here in Janesville at less prices than our neighbors paid for their goods in New York, that bought in the month of March.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.
We have not bought a yard of domestic cotton goods since last October. Our stock is now consisting of BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS, DRESSING, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, FARMERS' & MECHANICS' CASSIMERES, KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTONADES and DRILLS.

CHEEKS, PLAIDS, STRIPES
and
BLACK BROCADES.
and can now offer bargains from

40 to 50 per Cent Cheaper
than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Our 60 cent Silks are worth from 75c to \$1.00 per yard.
Our 75c " " " " \$1.00 to 1.25
Our \$1.00 " " " " \$1.25 to 1.50
Our \$1.25 " " " " \$1.50 to \$2.00

We have also some splendid shades in
PLAIN BROWN AND BLUE SILKS
of superior quality and lustre, which we offer at

\$2.00 Per Yard,
richly worth \$3.00.

In Plain Black Silks
our stock is unsurpassed. We have a full line of the celebrated

"Semper Idem" Brand,
also other grades, ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per yard, and which, for quality and price, are acknowledged to be

THE CHEAPEST
in the city. We have also all colors in

Lining Silks
which we are

SELLING AT OLD PRICES.
Just Received!

a large assortment of
Ladies' White and Colored Hats!
latest styles.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!
A large and enthusiastic supply of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
embracing

Standard, Historical, Scientific
and

Juvenile Books,
together with a choice variety of

NEW PUBLICATIONS
at the

Regular Literary Emporium.
J. RUTHERLAND.

AT DEARBORN'S!
The following

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS
Have Just Been Received:

THE Every Day Philosopher, by the Country Parson, "Astronomy of the Bible," by C. M. Mitchell, "The Pioneer Boy," and "How the Boy Became President," Sketches of the War, by C. C. Nott, "The History of the Discovery of America," "Annals of Scientific Discovery for 1883," "Meditations on Death and Eternity," "My Southern Friends," by the Author of "Among the Pines," "The Invasion of the Crimea," by Kinglake, "Essays on the Greek Christian Poets," by Mrs. Browning, "Madame Guyon and Pascal," from the French by G. P. Ham, "Stanley's History of the Jewish Church," "The History of the Jewish Church," by E. B. Colwell, "Orestes' History of Greece," 12 volumes, "Christian Nurture," by Bushnell, "Janesville, May 11th, 1883." my31d

FAMILY BIBLES.
I HAVE this day received, from the Manufacturers, one of the largest and finest assortments of

FAMILY BIBLES
ever offered in this market, which we will sell at the

Old Prices.
Now is the time to get a good and cheap Family Bible. My Southern Friends, by Edgar, "The Invasion of the Crimea," by Kinglake, "Essays on the Greek Christian Poets," by Mrs. Browning, "Madame Guyon and Pascal," from the French by G. P. Ham, "Stanley's History of the Jewish Church," "The History of the Jewish Church," by E. B. Colwell, "Orestes' History of Greece," 12 volumes, "Christian Nurture," by Bushnell, "Janesville, May 11th, 1883." my31d

WAR CLAIMS.
THE undersigned is prepared to collect all War Claims, including Pensions, Bounties, Money and Pay of Soldiers in Armies, and Claims of Widows and Orphan children for a reasonable compensation. Office in Lupton's Block, Janesville, Wis. H. N. COMSTOCK, Attorney at Law.

FLOWER SEEDS!
THE largest and finest assortment ever brought to this city. Also

GRADEN SEEDS,
at the Sign of the Golden Mortar, my31d C. D. COLWELL.

FOR SALE,
or to

Exchange for Eastern Property.
THIS block of four story brick stores, occupied by the Post Office, situated on the north side of Milwaukee street in this city. The lot is 47 feet front and 147 feet deep. Apply to the premises to my31d W. H. REBERS, Secy, Atty at Law.

REFRIGERATORS!
WINSHIPS Patent Self-Ventilating Refrigerators, for sale by my31d E. S. BARROWS.

We Have Just Received
a full supply of the

New York Cash Store!
April 28d, 1883.

FROM AUCTION.
We bought at the Great Panic

Auction Sales in New York
within the past few days, and are now receiving and have in stock over 200 Auction lots of French, English and German

SPRING DRESS GOODS!
many of them bought, and will be sold

Fifty per Cent Less
than the cost of importation. Our entire stock of

Fancy and Imported Goods
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WINSHIPS Patent Self-Ventilating Refrigerators, for sale by my31d E. S. BARROWS.

We Have Just Received
a full supply of the

PROCLAMATION
to the

REPUBLICANS & COPPERHEADS.
I, MOSES HARSH,

of the
Young America Clothing House,

HAVE this day received the largest and best stock of
Clothing,
Cloths,
Cassimeres
and Vestings,

Old Prices.
I therefore invite everybody who is in want of Clothing, and wants to

SAVE MONEY.
to give me a call. It is needless for me to state why

Can Sell Cheaper!
all I ask of you is to give me a call and I will satisfy you that the Young America Clothing House is

The Place to Buy Clothing
and save

Twenty-Five per Cent.
My Merchant Tailoring Department is filled with the best assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
which I will make up to order and in a style that will

DEFY COMPETITION.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, Done at the Young America Clothing House, Janesville, Wis. my30daw3m M. HARSH.

BOOTS & SHOES.
We would invite the attention of all those about purchasing to the

Large Stock of Boots and Shoes
now arriving for the Spring Trade.

UNUSUAL CARE HAS BEEN TAKEN
in selecting our

NEW STOCK,
and we feel

PERFECTLY CONFIDENT
that no one, after an examination, will

Turn Away Dissatisfied.
IN CUSTOM WORK

Excelled by None!
Our stock of Leather is large and of the best brands, and all confess that our

WORKMEN ARE THE BEST
in the city. Without entering into details, and leaving all

CASSING AND BLOWING
with those to whom it is more congenial, we would invite all to

Call and See for Themselves.
SIGN OF BIG BOOT.
OPPOSITE M'KEE & BROS., MAIN STREET.

Janesville, April 30, 1883. O. MINER, ap30d

THE SPRING TRADE OPENED
AT

BENNETT'S.
GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICE OF
DRY GOODS!

GOOD GOODS,
this is

The Place to Trade.
DRESS GOODS

in a greater variety than ever before offered.
Black and Fancy Silks, Sateen, Stripes, Pla

